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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1807.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

TRAITS OF LIFE.

"There are people," continued the corporal, "who can't even breathe, without slandering a neighbour."——"You judge too severely," replied my aunt Prudy—"very few are slandered who do not deserve it."—"That may be," retorted the corporal; "but I have heard very slighty things said of *you*."——The face of my aunt kindled with anger. "*Me!*" exclaimed she, "*Me!* slight things of *me!* What can any body say of *me?*"——"They say," answered the corporal gravely, and drawling his words to keep her in suspence—"that—that *you are no better than you should be.*"——Fury flashed from the eyes of my aunt.—"Who are the wretches?"——"I hope they slander no one that does not deserve it," remarked the corporal, jeeringly, as he left the room.

The feelings of my aunt may well be conceived.——She was sensibly injured. True, she had her foibles. She was peevish and fretful. But she was rigidly moral and virtuous. The purest ice was not more chaste. The pope himself could not boast more piety. Conscious of the correctness of her conduct, she was wounded at the remark of the corporal. Why should her neighbours slander her? She could not conjecture.

Let my aunt be consoled. She falls under the common lot of human nature. A person who can live in this world, without suffering slander, must be too stupid or insignificant to claim attention.

The corporal told me the other day, that he could compare slander to nothing but one of *Fulton's Torpedoes*. It is of the most destructive nature; and yet acts so secretly, and underhandedly, that its object is taken unawares and blown into atoms in an instant. It gropes in the dark, and works by undiscovered springs: still its composition is so hellish and powerful, that no strength, no discretion can guard against its effects. It is most gratified when its exploits bear upon great objects.——The corporal would have proceeded, but the simile was too palpable to require further illustration.

YOUNG YORICK.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THOUGHTS.

NO translation, particularly in rhyme, can convey to the reader a just resemblance of the original. Dryden has not given us Virgil, nor has Pope given us Homer.

Though we must ever forgive, yet it is not safe to trust him who has once deliberately and wilfully betrayed us.

It is not found that the ladies get married any faster since they begin to strip themselves. The gentlemen, it may be supposed, are deterred by their naked, butcherly arms, and sharp elbows.

A person may have many companions, flatterers and seducers, but will find few friends.

He who wishes to be acquainted with the science of government should read the papers called the FEDERALIST, written chiefly, and all reviewed, by the immortal *HAMILTON*. There will be little necessity to read any other book.

The Sabbath like all divine institutions, is wise and merciful; and it is of great importance to society, that it be strictly observed.

The enlightened and sincere among all denominations of christians require only to know one another better to be more united.

MENTOR.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE EGOTIST.....*No. III.*

AN affectation of superior refinement shows the rudeness of unpolished manners. The artificial display of modesty is the flimsy covering for inward vanity of heart; as a sheepish innocency of countenance often masks the most wily and mischievous disposition.

The affectation I have mentioned principally discovers itself in a sort of sickly delicacy of behaviour and squeamish pertness of air. It is chiefly the companion of those whom nature never gifted with the finest feelings or the nicest organs of sensation; but who, aping the folly of others, by practice produced habits that commanded nature and made them valetudinarians by the regimens of art. It is distinguished from the spurious modesty (which I shall last consider) by its assuming a character of superiority; while that with the sweetest bashfulness imaginable seems ashamed of its very great excellencies, and blushes at the exuberancy of its merit.

I shall consider this affectation as resolved into that species of fastidiousness which seems to be the most prominent characteristic of the good-breeding of the day: a fastidiousness too dull to be ludicrous, too mean for derision, and too insignificant to produce the indignation of satire; but sufficiently vexatious to create that irritation which provokes but does not distress the mind. It is not because this fastidiousness rests on mere trifles and frivolities that it deserves notice. The preeminence which it endeavors to assume over the simplicity of good sense; the censorial disposition it communicates to folly, and the arrogance it displays in all the impertinencies of nonsense, claims all the animadversion of contempt.

To such height have I seen this affected delicacy carried in some circles, that I have sat for hours silent for fear that if I should speak, some expression might escape me

that might give offence to those who considered themselves as arbiters of elegant politeness. Being naturally cautious of offending, and desirous of conforming to the rules of the company in which I happened to be, my anxiety to preserve decency either chained me to silence, or when it permitted me to speak, betrayed me into some unlucky phrase, which utterly paralysed my colloquial powers during the rest of the time that I had the felicity of enjoying the pleasures of such company. In the same manner that the young lady who had been cautioned not to mention at dinner table a certain gentleman's huge nose, was most unfortunately entrapped by the caution, and when she only wanted him to help her to a potatoe, most unwittingly asked for a *nose*.

I do protest that owing to this excessive affectation, five tenths of the human body is absolutely declared unlawful to speak of in female company. The human face divine, by right prescriptive, may be eulogised; or else the fair would die for grief. The ivory neck is poetically proper. The panting breast which is so artfully displayed by cunning concealment may animate the drawling madrigal of the love-sick sonniteer. From thence to the heel, where Achilles was only vulnerable. It is like Jove's forbidden fields, and he whose speech shall touch on any part thereof, will be hurl'd with vengeance into the gloomy Tartarus of superannuated maids and ghost-telling grannums. I had almost forgot to mention that the sides are excepted from the general prohibition, by special grace. Now, if an honest young fellow, not polished according to the fashion of the times, should happen to come among some of our chaste fair ones, with innocence impressed on his countenance and simplicity in his heart, and accidentally mention the knee, what blushes would suffuse the cheeks of Miss Prudish, bright as the rosy lustre of the dewy morn, and only not appearing when there is none to view them. Should the word leg drop from his lips, Miss Termagant would rise furious as Juno, and the terrors of the broom-stick play like lightning o'er his head. Thus many a virtuous young man without guile in his heart and with no more of the spirit of concupiscence than Don Quixote's Rozinante becomes obnoxious to the divinely fair, because he did not trim his language exactly to the precision of their delicacy.

No person entertains a higher regard for the female character than I do, or who is more fully impressed with the sense of that propriety and decorum which ought to be observed in their presence. No impure idea, however elegantly expressed, ought to be indulged before them.

But this kind of fastidiousness which I have so much seen, seems to me to indulge lasciviousness of idea and proscribe the simplicity of plain language to forbid the mention of those things which in themselves are not indecent, and to induce a language of insinuation, at once insidious and corruptive. It awakes female sensibility in a manner that makes way for disguised artful expressions to play upon the imagination and convey loose principles to the heart.

Within the compass of my limited observation, I have seen those, who could smell indecency from an innocent plainness of expression, smile at a double *entendre* which gave play to the most wanton imaginations. It is external appearances they only regard, and no matter how prurient the idea, if it is only covered with the soft velvet of gentle language, it will please. The French manners, of which some are so enamored, produces that disposition. Manners, which however suitable to that nation, are here only a refined species of corruption. They give blandishments to vice, and charms to lasciviousness. Captivating the passions, deluding reason, and undermining virtue. We have yet too much honest simplicity to be pleased with those elegant excesses, those complicated intrigues and gallant amours, which give brilliancy to the annals of their politeness. The character of the American ladies in general, is that they are virtuous and dignified; despising the small arts of coquettry and intrigue, and displaying a simplicity indicating the most amiable purity. May they long so continue. And if there are some, (as undoubtedly there are) who imitate the fopperies, the follies, the vices and extravagancies of other nations, let their examples be despised, themselves be pointed out as geese among the swans, and care be taken that their examples prove not contagious.

In the simplicity of times past, our grandmothers (while young,) unacquainted with all that refinement which is much admired by some in modern times, indulged in an honest plainness of conduct, and they were virtuous. The heartiness of their manners, showed the soundness of their morals and the goodness of their dispositions. They thought no harm, and spoke as they thought. If their language was somewhat homely, yet it *spake* the candour of ther minds. What they felt, they expressed. If they had a sensation of pain in any part, they mentioned that part. If they had a pain in the stomach, as some would say, they without scruple called it the *belly-ache*, not believing they wounded the tender delicacy of any person. Such expressions, however, I do not recommend for their elegance, I only mean to show, that if our gandmothers, who were at least as virtuous as the present generation, sometimes made use of them without impairing their characters for chastity, our modern fair-ones need not so soon take fire, if innocently and inadvertently a word drops from one that may sound somewhat coarse and blunt; for I assure them that if they have more delicacy than their grandmothers, they may be suspected to have less virtue, and that all this sensibility to seemingly indelicate language, may lead to a doubt that they are not quite safe on the side of passion.

That artificial modesty which chiefly appertains to man, and which I proposed to consider in this paper, I find myself constrained to postpone til' the next.

Selected.

From the Evening Post.

Wilkinson.—This evening's paper is almost exclusively appropriated to the *Benefit* of General Wilkinson. Mr. Swartwout's affair with him speaks for itself, and is left without comment.—But the solemn depositions of the three witnesses, men of character and intelligence, have inflicted the blow of death, and fastened him to a public gibbet.

In addition to what is here sworn to, we are informed by Major Bruff, in the course of his testimony, (which we shall not be able to republish at full length) that in March 1807, he had a conversation with one of the Administration, the Secretary at War, in which he insisted that Wilkinson was acquainted with Burr's plans—that he would *produce proof that he had been concerned and did not secede until he found that Col. Burr had commenced the enterprize with a handful of men, that the country was alarmed, and the project was a desperate one.* The witness says that he next had a conversation with another of the Administration, the Attorney General, whom he also informed that *a connection between Wilkinson and Burr could certainly be proved.* But that Mr. Attorney answered that Wilkinson had indeed once been low with the president, but that at present he stood high, and *would be supported.*

This is a clue to the miserable attempts ever since kept up in the Aurora, National Intelligencer, and other Jeffersonian papers, to bolster up Wilkinson. But it is not in the power of the whole party to hold up such a carcase: its rotten members will drop to pieces in their hands.

—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON.

SIR,

When once the chain of infamy grapples to a knave, every new link creates a fresh sensation of detestation and horror. As it gradually or precipitately unfolds itself, we behold in each succeeding connection, and arising from the same corrupt and contaminated source, the same base and degenerated conduct. I could not have supposed, that you would have completed the catalogue of your crimes, by adding to the guilt of *treachery, forgery and perjury*, the accomplishment of cowardice. But every succeeding day presents you in a new light to the public, and plunges you still deeper in the crime and ignominy.

Having failed in two different attempts to procure an interview with you, such as no gentleman of honour could refuse, I have only to pronounce and publish you to the world as a COWARD and POLTROON.

One word more before I take my leave. —This is a critical moment in the life of your Excellency—Your reputation is gone forever, and your life totters on the verge of dissolution. As you cannot pretend to the esteem of any man living, you should have sought a momentary reputation in the applause of even your enemies. *You should have been* BRAVE *and died like a man.* Your enemies would then have forgotten the wrongs you had done them. Your country would have been appeased, and even JUDAS forgiven. You should have considered that there is some small merit, even in a VILLAIN's bravery: it was all you were supposed to possess this side the grave —You should have made much of it—it might have served to wipe away some portion of the stain which your treachery and turpitude have fixed upon your character.

S. SWARTWOUT.

Richmond, Oct. 21, 1807.

I Certify, that on the 20th of October 1807, between the hours of four and five, P. M. at the Washington Tavern, in the City of Richmond, I was on the point of walking out from my lodgings, when a knock was heard at the door ; I asked the person to walk in, who proved to be Israel Smith, who was this day discharged from the Circuit Court of Virginia. He asked for Gen. Wilkinson, who was in the room, and to whom I shewed him. He asked for a private interview. The General replied, that he had no secrets, and if he had any thing to communicate, he could do it where he was.—Smith drew a letter from his pocket, and handed it to the General, who asked from whom it came ?—Smith again observed that if the General would go in private, he would tell him.—The General repeated, that he had no secrets, and requested Smith to inform him from whom the letter came——Smith said, from Mr. Swartwout. The General handed back the letter unopened and requested Mr. Smith to inform Mr. Swartwout that he held no correspondence with Traitors or Conspirators. At this moment I stepped out of the room, and heard no more.

SILAS DINSMORE.

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" THE HONOR OF A SOLDIER, " AND " THE FIDELITY OF A CITIZEN."

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From the Virginia Gazette.

Territory of Orleans, sct.

John Mercier, Jun. of the city of New-Orleans, being duly sworn, maketh oath that he was one of the clerks in the office of the governor in the time of the Spanish Dominion during a period of nine years, from the year 1792 to the year 1801. That whilst this deponent was employed in the said office, to wit, in the years '95 and '96, a secret correspondence was carried on in cypher between the said governor, then the barron de Corondelet, and some person of note who then was in the western part of the United States, and this deponent believes, on the waters of the Ohio. That this deponent had no certain knowledge of the name of the said person, but that it was a matter of notoriety among those who were employed in the said office, that the said person was Gen. Wilkinson. That this deponent was entrusted with the care or charge of decyphering some of the letters which were received from the said person, and of copying some of the answers which were made to them by the governor. That the cypher was understood by means of a small English dictionary, and that so far as this deponent now recollects, the number of the page and line where the word was in the dictionary was made use of instead of the word itself. That this deponent very well recollects that the project treated of in the said correspondence was the dismembering of the western states and territories from the union, but that he is not able to recollect the particulars. And this deponent further swears, that some time towards the end of the year 1795. Mr. Thomas Power, who was employed as the confidential agent of the Spanish government for this secret negociation, was entrusted with a sum of nine thousand dollars or thereabouts, destined for the said person, which sum was delivered to the said Power in the office of the governor, in the presence of this deponent. That the said Power set off with it, and, as this deponent believes, with the dispatches which were prepared on that occasion for the said person.

J. MERCIER, jun.

Sworn before me at New-Orleans, the 31st of August, 1807.

AIS. BONAMY, *Justice of Peace.*

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Territory of Orleans, sct.

John M'Donaugh, jun. being duly sworn, doth depose, that some time in the month of March, in the year 1804, Gen. Wilkinson consulted with this deponent as a commission merchant, on the probability of sugar or cotton shipped from this country to the Atlantic ports, turning to advantage. The advice of this deponent was to ship sugars in preference, upon which the general requested this deponent to purchase for him sugars to the amount of nine or ten thousand dollars, payable in cash—This deponent accordingly purchased for the general, through Messrs. Dusan and Dubourg, brokers, one hundred and seven hogsheads of sugar, and chartered the ship Louisiana, in which the general took his passage, to transport it to New-York, the said sugar being shipped on the sole risk and account of the general. That the amount of the said sugars as invoiced was eight thousand and forty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, and this deponent gave the general a bill of exchange on New-York for one thousand dollars, the sugars not amounting to the sum which the general risked to be invested in them. That the amount of the said two sums being $9045 35 cents, was paid to this deponent by the general in Mexican dollars, and that some of the bags, containthe said money were Mexican bags, such as come from Vera Cruz, and this deponent recollects that the said purchase excited at the time much speculation among the American inhabitants of New-Orleans as to the resources of the general which enabled him to pay so large a sum of money in cash, and the governor himself sometime after the departure of the general, spoke to this deponent upon the subject, appearing to be desirous of ascertaining the amount of the sugars which had been purchased, and the means by which the general had been enabled to pay for them.

JOHN M'DONAUGH, Jun.

Sworn before me this 4th September, 1807, at the city of New-Orleans.

JOHN LYND, Justice of Peace.

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Territory of Orleans, City of N. Orleans sct.

Peter Debigny, of New-Orleans, counsellor at law, being sworn on the holy evangelists of almighty God, deposeth, that sometime in the year 1796, this deponent being then a resident at New-Madrid, on the Mississippi, Mr. Thomas Power, then employed by the Spanish government on a private agency, went up the Ohio as far as Cincinnati, as this deponent was told, and returned sometime afterwards to New-Madrid in quest of a sum of money which was delivered to him by Dr. Thomas Portall, the then commandant of that post. That this deponent was informed by a Spanish officer, on whose veracity he had every reason to depend, that the said money was destined for gen. Wilkinson, who was in secret correspondence with the Spanish government. That Mr. Thomas Power, in order to conceal the said money, which was, as far as this deponent can recollect, a sum of nine thousand dollars or thereabouts, bought from this deponent some barrels of sugar and coffee, in the centre of which the said money was packed up in small bags which were made for that purpose in this deponent's family.—That after these preparations were gone through, Mr. T. Power set off on his way back to Cincinnati ; and that, on said Power's return from thence, this deponent was told that the said money had arrived safe and had been delivered to gen. Wilkinson.

And this deponent further saith, that shortly after the surrender of Louisiana to the U. States, a rumour having circulated that gen. Wilkinson had shipped in the vessel in which he returned to the Atlantic states, a large quantity of sugar, the price of which he had paid him in dollars lately coined, contained in bags not yet unsewed and such as they are when sent from the Spanish mint—this deponent grew suspicious that it was again money paid by the Spanish treasury to gen. Wilkinson, and felt it his duty towards the government to which he had of late sworn allegience to inform the governor of this province of the facts to him known concerning the money sent up to gen. Wilkinson in 1796 ; that governor Claiborne then requested this deponent to write to the president of the U. States on the subject ; that this deponent wrote accordingly a letter to the president of U. States and delivered his letter into the hands of gov. Claiborne, after having shewn him the contents, which he approved of, and that as the said letter was not signed, this deponent, by the advice of gov. Claiborne, mentioned therein to the president that he might know the name of the writer from gov. Claiborne himself if he should wish it.

And this deponent further swears, that in the winter of 1804 to 1805, this deponent being then at Washington city, in the capacity of a deputy from the inhabitants of Louisiana to congress, jointly with Mess. Dostrehan and Sawl's, he was introduced to col. Burr, then vice-president of the United States, by gen. Wilkinson, who strongly recommended to this deponent, and, as he believes, to his colleagues to cultivate the acquaintance of col. Burr, whom he used to call 'the first gentleman in America,' telling them that he was a man of the most eminent talents both as a republican and as a military character; and this deponent further swears that general Wilkinson told him several times, that col. Burr, so soon as his vice-presidency would be at an end, would go to Louisiana, where he had certain projects, adding, that he was such a man as to succeed in any thing he would undertake, and inviting this deponent to give him all the information in his power respecting that country ; which mysterious hints appeared to this deponent very extraordinary, though he could not then understand them, and further this deponent saith not.

P. DERBIGENY.

Sworn before me at New-Orleans, on the 27th of August, 1807. A. BONAMY, *J.P.*

Literary Notice.

PROPOSALS for publishing a periodical work, to be issued weekly, and entitled *The Columbian Herald and American Repository;* designed to contain

I. Foreign and domestic intelligence, which generally comes under the denomination of news.

II. Political information—among which will be included, 1st. The most important proceedings and debates of Congress; and also sketches of those of the Legislatures of the several states, when peculiarly interesting, and conveniently attainable. 2d. Impartial historical sketches of the United States, from the close of the revolutionary war to the present time, commencing with a description of the previous state of our national affairs. 3d. Views of the history, policy, and customs of the individual states, so far as it may be practicable to obtain them. 4th. Interesting extracts, from the debates in congress respecting our disputes and treaties with foreign nations, and other important transactions of government, since the period above mentioned. 5th. A fair discussion of the principal subjects of dispute between the two parties in this country. 6th. Views of the strengh, commerce, and policy, of the several eastern nations.

III. Important state papers, European and American.

IV. Principles of the several kinds of government.

V. General principles of the laws of nature, nations, and society.

VI. Elements of the art of reasoning and moral philosophy.

VII. Reasonableness of christianity.

VIII. Principles and practices of the several denominations of christians.

IX. Religious intelligence; in which will be noticed the state and progress of religion in the United States and other parts of the world.

X. Historical sketches of the principle nations, ancient and modern; stating the general and particular cause of their rise and declension.

XI. Biographical sketches of celebrated characters.

XII. Poetry, either orignal or selected from the best poetic productions.

XIII. Agricultural observations.

XIV. Literary intelligence, noticing new publications which may be interesting, &c.

XV. The principles of rational liberty will be inculcated and explained; and the influence of the Herald, should it possess any, will be extended to support the union and constitution of the United States, and also the invaluable institutions of the individual states.

XVI. Original essays, communications from correspondents, entertaining and instructive.

Such is the design of the proposed publication which is intended to constitute a Herald of the latest intelligence; and also to form a Repository of a variety of valuable matter. It is not designed to espouse the cause of any political party; but to exhibit information interesting to all—"The simple undisguised language of truth," must be permitted to shine with its native lustre. The general good must be consulted in preference to local views; and the interest of the community in preference to that of individuals. And to endeavor to conciliate, in some measure contending parties; to check in some degree, the undue spirit with which they may appear to be influenced; and especially to add no unnecessary excitement, will ever be considered by the subcriber, as a duty not to be overlooked.

The general utility of such a work, if well conducted will, it is presumed, not be questioned. Being designed to be printed on paper of royal size, and to admit no advertisements each volume will contain a mass of information not usually received at so reduced a price; and as the form will be quarto, it may be preserved with convenience. Very few preserve the common news-papers, though they exhibit much matter worthy of preservation. Accounts of the events yearly occurring, the debates of congress, state papers, and many miscellaneous productions, are manifestly too interesting to vanish at first sight.

CONDITIONS.

Each number shall consist of eight quarto pages, well printed on paper of a good quality. It will be issued every Saturday morning, and forwarded to subscribers as soon as possible. The price exclusive of postage, will be two dollars and fifty cents a year, payable in quarterly advances, or three dollars when not paid in advance. A deduction of one fifth will be made to companies of not less than ten each, one person being accountable for the pay. A supplement, containing advertisements and a Price-Current, will accompany every third copy of each number, and an index the last number of each volume.—The publication to commence in New-York, on Saturday the 31st inst.

Those choosing to discontinue, any time after the expiration of a quarter, to give fifteen days' notice.

☞ Subscribers' names, directed to the subscriber, to be forwarded to New-York, as soon as possible.

J. GRISWOLD, Jun.

New-York, Oct. 24th, 1807.

Subscriptions received at Croswell's Book-Store.

Miscellany.

From the Repertory.

To Farmers and Landholders.

You have seen in the democratic papers, if you read them, for a year or two past, a constant strain of harrangue to persuade you, that you have a different and *distinct* interest from the Merchant. You have been told by Duane's essays, called "Politics for Farmers," which were published and warmly recommended in all our Jeffersonian prints, that the interests of the Farmers and the Merchants *clashed*, and that the former should consider themselves as a rival class in society and cherish a sort of hostility against the views and interests of the latter. Since the late great struggle to reconcile this country to a war you have again been told by Mr. Jefferson's paper, and the sentiments have been detailed in all the minor prints of the party, that the interests of the Merchants must not, in the discussion of this question, be allowed any weight. Insulting you as capable of seeing your commercial brethren ruined without a sensation of regret, you are told as though it would remove every objection in your minds, that on *them* will fall the principal weight of those evils, which the contemplated war will produce.

Farmers and Landholders! the time seems fast approaching when the falsity of these disgraceful doctrines will be exposed by bitter experience. Let me persuade you to remark what *has already taken place*, to teach you what is to follow. Lumber is, in the eastern part of this State, an important article of commerce. Before the enlisting of British seamen, mutineers and deserters, into our service, brought on a dispute with England, the result of which is alarming, boards brought in Portland and other eastern ports fourteen dollars a thousand. Commerce is impeded by public distrust—boards are already down to seven dollars a thousand. Who suffers most—the farm owner, who makes the lumber for sale or the Merchant? In purchasing and selling a hundred thousand of boards before, the Merchant, if he gained ten per cent, cleared 140 dollars. In purchasing and selling the same now allowing him a proportionable profit on his stock he will gain but 70 dollars losing 70 by fear of war. The owner of the farm and mill, received before, for his 100,000 boards, fourteen hundred dollars. He can now get but seven hundred for the same—Losing seven hundred dollars where the merchant loses but seventy, on one and the same article!

We come next to our farmers in Massachusetts proper, Newhampshire and Vermont. You know what your beef sold for last winter. The merchant to whom you sold gained a certain per centage on the quantity he purchased. If the demand fall this season, as there is every reason to suppose it will, the merchant will lose a portion of his trade and profits. But the farmer will sink one quarter, one third, perhaps one half of the whole (last year's) value of his beef!

If the fear of war produces this effect, what will the reality?

These reflections though they do not bear upon the merits of the national dispute, shew in a plain and practical view, how gross is that delusion which the administration and their supporters are zealously spreading through the country. But the froth of words must and certainly will soon yield to such demonstration, as is now beginning. When the lumber cart goes home and the teamster tells his employer, I was obliged to sell your boards for 7 dollars a thousand, for I could get no more—when the drover goes back to the country, having sold his cattle for half price—let our eastern forester and farmer of the inte-

rior rummage up the National Intelligencer, the Aurora or the Chronicle, and console themselves if they can, with the false assurance of those advocates of war—those lying prophets who had said to them—" fear nothing—the tempest will but sweep away the merchant, whom you ought to hate."

From the United States' Gazette.

The editor of the Aurora has commenced a formal defence of the letter-stealing affair which came to light a few days ago. The strong point of his defence is, that it was a measure of retaliation for the interception and publication of Admiral Willaumez dispatches to the French ambassador. We subjoin his words, that we may not be accused of misrepresenting his meaning.

" We cannot pass the subject over without calling to the recollection of the public a damning proof of the base depravity of the British adherents and tories.

" It is but a few months ago, that in a federal paper at Norfolk there *was* published various letters and papers said to be the contents of a dispatch addressed to the French ambassador resident at Washington.

" When the dispatches addressed to the French ambassador were intercepted, they were not forwarded to the ambassador—they were not forwarded to the executive of the United States, the only legitimate channel of communication of public concerns between citizens of the United States and foreign ministers.—The first intimation of their existence was their publication in a news-paper.

" The dispatches to the minister of this friendly power were stopt!

" Not alone stopt, but the American government was treated with studied insult, by the publication of those papers openly avowed to be intercepted."

Such is the defence set up by a private man claiming to be an American citizen for intercepting and detaining letters adressed to the British minister. A momont's examination will be sufficieut to convince any one that if this is all that he can say in justification of his conduct he would much better remain silent. The dispatches of the French minister were intercepted on the high seas by *a British officer*—an officer of a hostile nation. They were therefore *good prize*—they became the property of the captor, who had a perfect right to break the seals and to publish the contents. A belligerent has a right, by the laws of war, to seize and appropriate every species of the property of his enemy wherever he can find it. There was no violation, therefore, of either law or honor in the seizure and publication of French dispatches by the *British*. It is true, the Aurora would have it believed that Americans, that *federalists* intercepted and published those papers, and perhaps, to carry on the parallel, he expects to have it believed that they were embezzled and opened within the United States by the editor of a paper. Unfortunately for his defence, the well known fact that the papers were seized and opened by an avowed enemy, upon the high seas, *and were published* both at *Halifax and in the West-Indies* BEFORE *they appeared in any paper printed in the United States.*

The sole argument, therefore, on which Mr. Duane rests his defence is itself baseless and visionary, unless he stands in the same relation to the British government as exists between the commander of a British ship of war on the high seas and the French government.—Now though we have long perceivd his warm attachment to the cause and government of France we did not suppose that he would avow such an *allegiance* and *subserviency* as would entitle him to the rights of a belligerent, and justify him in seizing and detaining British property. As he has chosen, however, to take this ground it is not for us to say that he is not entitled to it. But he must excuse us for objecting to his making use of *our neutral* territory as the theatre of his warfare against the seals of English dispatches. If he is a liege subject of Bonaparte, or one of *his mercenaries* he is fully entitled to intercept British letters or any other British property, upon British territory, or on the high seas, but not in the streets of Philadelphia.

The editor of the Aurora appears to be pleasing himself with the idea that the affair of the British minister's stolen letters was not as much talked of yesterday as on Saturday. If he is right in his conjecture he has good reasons to be gratified, for even his warmest friends are compelled to acknowledge that the less is said upon the subject, the better for him.

[*U. S. Gazette.*]

A few days will determine what will be done in regard to the *letter stealing* business. Next to the affair of the Chesapeak, nothing has excited more indignation here. [*Freeman's Journal.*]

BRITISH ARGUMENT.

The following article is worthy an attentive and deliberate perusal. It is evidently from the pen of a statesman, who is well versed in the civil polity of nations; and breathes, we think, a spirit, characteristic of the feelings and views of the present administration of Great-Britain. Though not a document of official information, it contains many points of interest, and will be perused with satisfaction and advantage.

[*Bos. Gaz.*]

From the London Times, Sept. 7.

THE political horizon, both to the east and to the west, appear at present sufficiently dark and louring. Russia on the one side, and America on the other, are, if report says true, ready to wreak their wrath upon us. Perhaps, however, notwithstanding present appearances, the prospect may brighten ere long, as the clouds are sometimes thickest just before they break and disperse. Our opinion as to the matter of dispute with the Americans, we have before given, and shall now subjoin a few remarks on what are said to be the reports circulated respecting the dispatches bro't over by the Revenge cutter. As to Russia, we know not as yet what may be the nature of the grievance of which she complains, and therefore can say but little at present on that subject. We trust we have sufficiently shewn, that the principle on which we have made an attempt to get the Danish navy into our possession, even whether it is just or unjust, is not one which at all extends to the navies of other continental powers: and therefore Russia can have no occasion to take alarm on that account. We allow, in the fullest extent, her adequacy to defend her own neutrality against the demands of France, but deprecate and decry, in the strongest manner the temerity of throwing away that neutrality, so dearly purchased by the treaty of Tilsit. We would just ask this plain question: Would Russia have renewed the war against France supposing Bonaparte instead of England, had seized the Danish navy? And if not, what right can she have to prevent us from taking those measures, for our preservation, which she would not have attempted to prevent our enemy from taking, for our destruction? We can only suppose our question to be answered in the negative; the contrary opinion, namely, that the emperor Alexander would so have made war upon Bonaparte, is too extravagant to be entertained for a moment.

And we think we are not asking too much of our late ally, when we only demand strict impartiality in the war between us and France. Tros Tyriuse mihi nulle discrimine agetur, should be the Emperor's rule. But the Russians, it is said, hiss the English whenever they meet them in the streets of St. Petersburgh. Perhaps the unfortunate conclusion of the last war may be the occasion of any hostile manifestation on the part of the Russian populace, in which the government has no concern. If it is, we can only say that they have at least as great occasion to be angry, with themselves for being beaten, as with us for being useless allies to them when they were so beaten. But perhaps they may suppose, that the late war on the continent would not have had so disastrous a termination, if we had been more active in the common cause.

We allow it, if they will have it so, in the fullest extent; and what is that but saying, in other words, that Russia is not a match for France without the assistance of England. Where then is the prudence of Russia's uniting with France to subjugate, or even weaken England? Does not the very argument prove that Russia is strong in our strength? The emperor of Russia may be well assured, that in allowing his competence to maintain his own independence, we have accused him of the greatest crime that can possibly exist in the eyes of that man who governs France. Such competence would soon be put to the proof, if he could once remove the barrier that we have thrown in his way. Let him but subdue us, and the British navy would indeed enter the Baltic, but with other views than any that have ever been harbored by the British cabinet or nation. It would then be seen of what consequence it is to keep a fleet out of the hands of such a man as Bonaparte; and as you cannot eradicate the pestilent passion of ambition from his breast, to overlook minor considerations, in your endeavors to circumscribe its sphere of a-

gency, and to withdraw as much of the world as possible from the impetuous attraction of its vortex, that all be not swallowed up.

And now as to the Americans. Reports say, and we have as yet no authentic information, that the dispatches from that country hold out but little prospect of amicable adjustment; nay, farther, that only four days are to be allowed our government to deliberate on the nature of these dispatches, and to frame an answer. We gladly indulge the hope, that matters may still be brought to a friendly termination between us and our transatlantic brethren. They are far removed from the scene of European carnage and a more destructive warfare than ever desolated Europe. Why would they rush like the dazzled insect into a flame which does not approach them! The act complained of by the U. States took place in June last, and was known to that government by the termination of the month, as the president's proclamation on the subject bears date the 2d of July; the dispatches were presented to Mr. Canning on the 3d of Sept.—Now making every allowance for a slow passage, the American government must have taken nearly as many weeks to draw up their complaint, as they are said to allow our's days to frame their answer. Now what reason can there be for this? We shall discuss this point very briefly, as the opinions we have to advance are obvious enough. When, of two parties that are negociating, the one has an evident advantage in temporizing and protracting, the other has as evident a right to insist upon immediate and categorical answers; because he otherwise would lose by treating, what he might gain by acting, the negociation itself would in that case become an evil. And on this ground it was, that Bonaparte demanded immediate satisfaction, himself prescribing the limited time, on the subject of the entrenched camp, in the Frinli and other parts, antecedent to the last war between Austria and France. To have waited the Austrian time would have allowed space for the completion of her plans. For the same reason, Mr. Frere broke off the negociation in Spain, because the evident intention of Cevadus and the prince of peace was to gain time, by protracting them, for the arrival of their galleons in the Spanish ports. But what plea of this kind can America advance, for thus insolently dictating to us (as she is said to do) the precise day and hour in which we are to perform what should be a spontaneous act of our own? Does she suppose she can overwhelm us before our preparations are brought to a state of perfection sufficient to meet her doughty valour? Or are her merchants impatient at the delay which a state of uncertainty imposes on them, in sending out and recalling home their investments? But if the apprehension of a war with England produces such a stagnation of trade, what will the reality do? One hundred and sixty-nine vessels under the American flag (we do not suppose they were all actually Americans) entered the harbour of St. Petersburgh alone, in the year 1802; how will they get there in future, if America involves herself with England? And if we are to judge of this specimen of her diplomacy, is she not endeavouring so to do? A just grievance may be discussed and compensated at any time, there is no statute of limitations to the reparation of an injury, if an injury America has received. Intemperate ardour and popular clamours subdue in season; but an immediate answer, if such has actually been required, is a deadly proof against the moderation of the Americans. If their claims are to be discussed in this temper of mind, we know what the termination will be. It is true, the condition above alluded to is extrinsic to the dispatches themselves: they may be of a pacific tendency: they may be so; we hope they will be so; but if the garnish of a dish be nightshade, there is good reason to suspect that there is poison in the diet which it contains.

President's Message.

[An obliging friend has favored us with a copy of the President's Message, which we hasten to lay before our readers. We must defer our remarks on this singular document until next week. We confess we are disappointed. We could not have believed that Mr. Jefferson would select the most interesting crisis in his administration, to make his most culpable and ridiculous communication to the first council of the nation.

Edit. Bal.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

CIRCUMSTANCES, fellow-citizens, which seriously threatened the peace of our country, have made it a duty to convene you at an earlier period than usual. The love of peace so much cherished in the bosom of our citizens, which had so long guided the proceedings of their public councils, and induced forbearance under so many wrongs, may not ensure our continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry. The many injuries and depredations committed on our commerce and navigation upon the high seas, for years past, the successive innovations on those principles of public law, which have been established by the reason and usage of nations, as the rule of their intercourse, and the umpire and security of their rights and peace, and all the circumstances which induced the extraordinary mission to London, are already known to you. The instructions given to our ministers were framed in the sincerest spirit of amity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded, in conformity therewith, to propose arrangements which might embrace and settle all the points in difference between us, which might bring us to a mutual understanding on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality. After long and fruitless endeavors to effect the purposes of their mission, and to obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and to send them for consideration, candidly declaring to the other negociators, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their government therefore could not be pledged for ratification. Some of the articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous, and no sufficient provision was made against the principle source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations. The question therefore whether a treaty should be accepted in that form, could have admitted but of one decision, even had no declaration of the other party impaired our confidence in it. Still anxious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorised, than could before have been supposed necessary, and our ministers were instructed to resume their negociations on those grounds.

On this new reference to amicable discussion, we were reposing in confidence, when on the 22d day of June last, by a formal order from a British admiral, the frigate Chesapeake, leaving her port for a distant service, was attacked by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbors under the indulgences of hospitality, was disabled from proceeding, had several of her crew killed, and four taken away. On this outrage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced by the indignant voice of our citizens with an emphasis and unanimity never exceeded. I immediately by proclamation, interdicted our harbors and waters to all British armed vessels, forbade intercourse with them, and uncertain how far hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparations commenced and pursued as the prospect rendered proper. An armed vessel of the United States was dispatched with instructions to our ministers at London, to call on that government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer, which shall be communicated to you as soon as received: then also, or as soon after as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty, and proceedings relative to it, shall be made known to you.

The aggression thus begun, has been continued on the part of the British commanders, by remaining within our waters in defiance of the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdiction, and at length by putting to death one of the persons whom they had forcibly taken from on board the Chesapeake. These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy either of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbors, or of maintaining in every harbor such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests; but the expense of such a standing force, and its inconsistence with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army of a foreign power, from entering our limits.

To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The government of that nation has issued an order interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them, and being now at war with nearly

every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch or return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that in other seas is threatned with the same fate.

Our differences with Spain remain still unsettled, no measure having been taken on her part, since my last communications to congress, to bring them to a close. But under a state of things, which may favour reconsideration, they have been recently pressed, and an expectation is entertained they may now soon be brought to an issue of some sort. With their subjects on our borders, no new collisions have taken place, nor seem immediately to be apprehended. To our former grounds of complaint has been added a very serious one, as you will see by the decree, a copy of which is now communicated. Whether this decree, which professes to be conformable to that of the French government of Nov. 21, 1806, heretofore communicated to congress, will also be conformed to that in its construction and application in relation to the U. S. had not been ascertained at the date of our last communications. These, however, gave reason to expect such a conformity.

With the other nations of Europe our harmony has been uninterrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing.

Our peace with the several states on the coast of barbary appears as firm as at any former period, and as likely to continue as that of any other nation.

Among our Indian neighbors, in the north western quarter, some fermentation was observed soon after the late occurrences threatening the continuance of our peace. Messages were said to be interchanged, and tokens to be passing, which usually denotes a state of restlessness among them, and the character of the agitators pointed to the sources of excitement. Measures were immediately taken for providing against that danger; instructions were given to require explanations, and, with assurances of our continued friendship; to admonish the tribes to remain quiet at home, taking no part in quarrels not belonging to them. As far as we are yet informed, the tribes in our vicinity, who are most advanced in the pursuits of industry, are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us and to their peace with all others. While those more remote do not present appearances sufficiently quiet to justify the intermission of military precaution on our part.

The great tribes on our south western quarter much advanced beyond the others in agriculture and household arts, appear tranquil and identifying their views with ours in proportion to their advancements.—With the whole of these people in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace and friendship with all their neighbors, and perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their own well-being.

The appropriations of the last session, for the defence of our sea-port towns and harbours, were made under expectation, that a continuance of our peace would permit us to proceed in that work according to our convenience. It has been thought better to apply the sums then given towards the defence of New-York, Charleston and New-Orleans chiefly, as most open and most likely first to need protection, and to leave places less immediately in danger to the provisions of the present session.

The gun-boats too, already provided, have on a like principle, been chiefly assigned to N.York, New-Orleans and the Chesapeake. Whether our moveable force on the water, so material in aid of defensive works on the land, should be augmented in this or any other form, is left to the wisdom of the legislature. For the purpose of manning these vessels, in sudden attacks on our harbors, it is a matter for consideration whether the seamen of the United States may not justly be formed into a special militia, to be called on for tours of duty, in defence of the harbours where they shall happen to be, the ordinary militia of the place furnishing that portion which may consist of landsmen.

The moment our peace was threatened, I deemed it indispensible to secure a greater provision of those articles of military stores, with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished to have awaited a previous and special sanction by law, would have lost occasions which might not be retrieved. I did not hesitate, therefore, to authorise engagements for such supplements to our existing stock, as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatening us; and I trust that the legislature, feeling the same anxiety for the safety of our country, so materially advanced by this precaution, will approve when done, what would have been so important to be done, if then assembled. Expences, also unprovided for, arose out of the necessity of calling all our gun-boats into actual service, for the defence of our harbors, of all which, accounts will be laid before you.

Whether a regular army is to be raised, and to what extent, must depend on the information so shortly expected. In the mean time, I have called on the states for quotas of militia to be in readiness for present defence; and have, moreover, encouraged the acceptance of volunteers, and I am happy to inform you, that these have offered themselves in every part of the union; they are ordered to be organized, and ready at a moment's warning, to proceed on any service to which they may be called, and every preparation within the executive powers, has been made to ensure us the benefit of early exertions.

I informed congress at their last session, of the enterprises against the public peace, which were believed to be in preparation by Aaron Burr and his associates, of the measures taken to defeat them, and to bring the offenders to justice; their enterprizes were happily defeated, by the patriotic exertions of the militia, wherever called into action, by the fidelity of the army, and energy of the commander in chief, in promptly arranging the difficulties presenting themselves on the Sabine, repairing to meet those arising on the Mississippi and dissipating before their explosion plots engendered there. I shall think it my duty to lay before you the proceedings and the evidence publicly exhibited on the arraignment of the principal offenders before the district court of Virginia, you will be enabled to judge whether the defect was in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law; and wherever it shall be found, the legislature alone can apply or originate the remedy. The framers of our constitution certainly supposed they had guarded as well their government against destruction by treason, as their citizens against oppression under pretence of it; and if these ends are not attained, it is of importance to enquire by what means more effectually, they may be secured.

The accounts of the receipts of revenue during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will be hereafter transmitted from the treasury; in the mean time it is ascertained that the receipts have amounted to near sixteen millions of dollars, which, with the five millions and an half in the treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, and interest incurred, to pay more than four millions into the principal of our funded debt.—These payments, with those of the preceding five and an half years, have extinguished of the funded debt, twenty-five millions and an half of dollars, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law, and of our contracts, and have left us in the treasury eight millions and an half of dollars. A portion of this sum may be considered as a commencement of accumulation of the surplusses of revenue, which, after paying the installments of debt as they shall become payable, will remain without any specific object. It may partly, indeed, be applied towards compleating the defence of the exposed points of our country, on such a scale as shall be adapted to our principles and circumstances. This object is, doubtless, among the first entitled to attention, in such a state of our finances; and it is one which, whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due. Whether what shall remain of this, with the future surplusses, may be usefully applied to purposes already authorized, or more usefully to others requiring new authorities, or how otherwise they shall be disposed of, are questions calling for the notice of congress: unless they shall be superceded by a change in our public relations now awaiting the determination of others. Whatever be that determination, it is a great consolation that it will be known at a moment when the supreme council of the nation is assembled at its post, and ready to give the aid of its wisdom and authority to whatever course the good of our country shall then call us to pursue.

Matters of minor importance will be the subjects of future communication; and nothing shall be wanting on my part, which may give information or dispatch to the proceedings of the legislature in the exercise of their higher duties, and at a moment so interesting to the public welfare.

TH: JEFFERSON.

WASHINGTON-CITY, *Tuesday, October* 27, 1807.

Wreath.

EXTRACT.

SCOTIA'S GLENS.

By James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd.

'MONG Scotia's glens, and mountains blue,
Where Gallia's lilies never grew,
Where Roman eagles never flew,
Nor Danish lions rallied:
Where skulks the roe in anxious fear,
Where roves the stately nimble deer—
There live the lads to freedom dear,
By foreign yoke ne'er galled.

There woods grow wild on ev'ry hill,
There freemen wander at their will;
Sure Scotland will be Scotland still,
While hearts so brave defend her.
Fear not our sov'reign liege, they cry,
We've flourish'd fair beneath thine eye:
For thee we'll fight, for thee we'll die,
Nor aught but life surrender.

Since thou hast watch'd our ev'ry need,
And taught our navies wide to spread,
The smallest hair from thy grey head
No foreign foe shall sever.
Thy honor'd age in peace to save,
The sternest host we'll dauntless brave;
Or stem the stoutest Indian wave,
No heart nor hand shall waver.

Though nations join yon tyrant's arm,
While Scotland's noble blood runs warm,
Our good old man we'll guard from harm,
Or fall in heaps around him:
Although the Irish harp were won,
And England's roses all o'er-run,
'Mong Scotias's glens, wi' sword and gun,
We'll form a bulwark round him.

EPITAPH

To be inscribed on the tomb stone of Tom Paine.

Reader, beneath this stone *lies* old Tom Paine,
Who living *lied*—now dead, he *lies* again—
Since Tom's no more, glance lightly o'er his merits,
He's *sober* grown, altho' in midst of *spirits*.

[Amer. Cit.]

Diversity.

EXTRACTS.

From the Port Folio.

Mr. *Oldschool*,

FROM a walk among the tombs, we would expect to return with the most serious impressions. The merest trifles, however, may sometimes prevent them, and nothing can do this more effectually than the silly epitaphs to be found on some of the "mansions of the dead." I observed this morning the gate of a burial-ground in Mulberry-street open, and walked into it to read "the records of the departed," many of which were well written, and harmonised with the solemnity of the place; but what do you think of the following?

Now I am dead, and in my grave,
And all my bones are rotting;
Remember me, when this you see,
Lest I should be forgotten.

Another.

This monument is for their sakes
Who would remember Billy Stakes.

From a London paper.

The Soldier's Harp.

Charles the XIIth, in his descent on Copenhagen, near a century since, landed at the same spot where the British lately debarked their troops. Charles himself, eager to reach the shore, leaped into the sea, sword in hand, where the water rose above his middle. His example was followed by all his officers and soldiers, who quickly put to flight the troops that attempted to oppose the debarkation. Charles, who had never before been present at a general discharge of musquets loaded with ball, asked a British officer who stood near him, what occasioned that whistling which he heard? Being informed that it was the sound of the bullets, the king exclaimed—"This shall henceforth be my music."

In Holland, that bee-hive of industry, every available source of service is made use of, so that dogs, and even goats, are not suffered to pick the bone, or eat the bread of idleness. Most of the little wares and merchandizes, particularly fish, are drawn by the former, who are properly harnessed for the occasion to little carts, whilst the latter are yoked to infantine waggons and curricles, to air and exercise little children in. It is really astonishing to see what weight these little animals will draw after them; nothing can exceed their docility; and for their labor, the Hollander, who is remarkable for his humanity to the dumb creation, feeds them well and lodges them in his house very comfortable.

Fulton's (the American) project for blowing up shipping, in case he is *allowed* to do so, puts one in mind of the *receipt* to children, "to catch a swallow by *laying salt* upon his tail." If the swallow affords an opportunity for the former, the latter is of course certain.

An imposter who professes the black art, at Portsmouth, and pretends to shew the sailors and others, the picture of their wives that are to be, in a mirror, has written over his door, "Licensed to *deal in spirits*."

New Arrangements.

The editor and proprietor of the Balance, has found, upon an accurate calculation, that the present mode of publishing his paper, does not yield him a suitable compensation for the great trouble and expense of prosecuting the work; and as he can discover no good reason why he should furnish his readers with better paper and twice as much matter as other printers, at the same or a less price, he has resolved on the following arrangements.

After the first of January next, the Balance will be printed in a royal quarto form, on paper at least equal, if not superior to that now used. The two outside leaves, or so much of them as is found necessary, will be devoted to advertisements; and the remainder of the paper to literay, political, and miscellaneous matter *(principally if not wholly original)* in as great variety as at present; and as the advertising pages will not be titled or numbered to correspond with the Balance pages, they may be separated before binding, and the latter only preserved.....The price by mail, will be *two dollars* per annum, the subscribers paying the postage. Considering the terms of other papers, of similar stamp and workmanship, this price will be found comparatively low; and we feel a confidence that every subscriber will be satisfied with the new arrangement.

POSTSCRIPT.

The above plan is proposed on the supposition that the editor will be enabled by the punctuality of his patrons, to continue his work after the present volume; and he hopes that he may not be disappointed: But he declares with truth and sincerity, that unless a considerable portion of his demands are settled within the present and ensuing month, he will deem it his duty to relinquish a laborious and profitless task, for one attended with less risk and perplexity, and promising some advantage.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1807.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

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To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

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NOTE.

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:

First Volume. .unbound..	$ 2,
Second Volume,	$ 2, 50
Third Volume,	$ 2, 50
Fourth Volume,	$ 2, 50
Fifth Volume,	$ 2, 50
The five together,	$ 10

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added---An unbound Volume may be sent to any Post-Office in the State for 52 Cents postage; or to any Post-Office in the Union for 78 Cents.

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